

IDEAS.

If you would reap you must labor.
If you are looking for faults you are blind to merit.

If you have never been censured you have never deserved praise.

If your ideal of Christ is higher than mine your life will be better than mine.

Controversy equalizes fools and wise men, and fools know it.—HOLMES.

TAKE NOTICE.

Rev. Harding R. Hogan will preach at Parks Schoolhouse next Sunday at 10 a. m., and at Kirby Knob, Sunday, Jan. 26, at 11 a. m.

A service will be held at Narrow Gap church next Sunday night at 6 o'clock. Prof. J. W. Dinmore will give a lecture on "The Life of Christ," illustrated by the magic lantern. Prof. Lodwick and the male quartette will lead the song service.

Revival meetings conducted by Rev. J. O. Buswell, of Wisconsin, will commence at the Chapel next Saturday evening at 3 o'clock. The meetings will continue ten days. There will be two services daily, beside the Sunday morning services, at 3 o'clock in the evening and 7 at night.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A revolution is imminent in Serbia. The situation is alarming. The king is an imbecile, the treasury is empty and the government is unable to pay even its army officers.

Statistics taken from the new edition of the London manual show that the total annual cost of London government is about \$80,000,000, which is approximately \$18 per head of the population.

General Kleigel, prefect of police, St. Petersburg, Russia, has had notices posted ordering instant obedience to any orders by the police on pain of three months imprisonment or a fine of 500 rubles (\$375).

The new yacht of the German Emperor to be christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt may be launched Feb. 26. Prince Henry of Prussia (a brother of the Emperor) will be present at the ceremony as a representative of Emperor William.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The post-office at Short Hills, N. Y., was robbed Saturday, for the sixth time in as many years.

Richard Croker retired from the leadership of Tammany Hall last Thursday, and Lewis Nixon was chosen in his stead.

Lieutenant J. W. Starke of Co. B, 70th Virginia Regiment, was arrested Saturday charged with writing an insulting letter to President Roosevelt.

Secretary Root is strongly opposed to commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Philippines on the general ground that any such arrangement would be destructive of the "open door policy" of this government in the East.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Incendiarists burned the Colored Methodist parsonage at Russellville last week.

In the Republican caucus at Frankfort Senator Deboe received the nomination for United Senator.

The Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Company last Friday purchased fifty feet off the rear of Wilson's livery stable in Lexington for \$20,000.

Alexander McClintock, of Lexington, father of Prof. McClintock, of the University of Chicago, dropped dead of heart failure last Friday at his home.

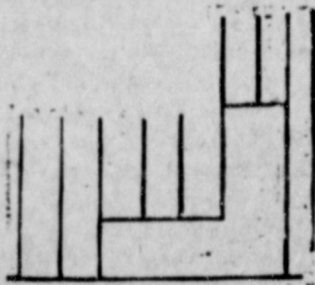
Near Junction City last Friday, while boring a test well for oil, a strong flow of sulphur-saline water was struck at a depth of 1,500 feet. This is considered a favorable indication for oil in large quantities.

On Thursday night, Jan. 9, Hon. Jas. B. McCreary, of Madison county, accepted the nomination of the Democratic party to succeed William J. Deboe in the Senate of the United States. He received the nomination by a vote of 62 to 37 over Circuit Judge James E. Cantrill.

THE SHOP.

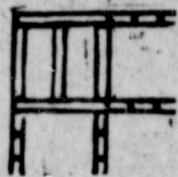
HOUSE-BUILDING.

It is best to build the flues of a house down to below the frost line with a large rock for a foundation, but they may be built from a strongly-framed shelf, coming down into the room far enough to allow the pipe to enter about two feet below the ceiling; the flue should run about 3 feet above the roof, to carry away sparks. Pieces of tin ought to be fitted into the joints of the chimney and the shingles, for flashings, to prevent the roof from leaking. Cutting the windows and doors may be left until the roof is shingled; and, in fact, it is advisable to do so, as work of that kind can be done on rainy days. The partitions, stairs, etc., may be saved for rainy weather. The porch should be started after the roof is finished. Raise the sills above the ground so that the moisture will not cause them to decay. Where the roof of the porch joins the house, there should be pieces of tin nailed, and painted, as all of the flashing should be. The rafters of the porch may be cut by the same method as was used in cutting the common rafters of the main house. The joints may then be stripped by the 3x3 in. pieces, using 4 penny nails. After all has been done outside that can be done the inside should be finished. Now lay the floor boards; if of matched boards they are probably dry enough; but if of sawed boards they should not be over 6 in. wide. When the lumber comes it should be stacked so as to allow the air to circulate freely through it. The floor should then be framed for the stairs; a header being being put from the joist that is over the partition, between the sitting-room and hall, to carry the ends of the other joists, or tail beams, thus:



taking care that the header over the beginning of the lower end of the flight is in the proper place, to give plenty of head room.

The rise of any stairs may be found by the following method: height of the lower story, 8 feet 8 in. plus 1 in. (the thickness of the second floor) equals 8 feet 9 in., or 105 in., divided by 14, (the number of rises wanted in this case) gives 7 1/2 in., or the rise of the step. Ten inches is a good width for the step; thus, in cutting your 2x8 in. stringers, take 10 in. on the blade and 7 1/2 in. on the tongue of your square, and lay out one stringer at a time, and mark the others by it. Frame your landing where the stairs turn, thus:



There will be good room for a closet under the stairs, if desired. To find the beginning and ending of the stairs measure the width of the treads above and below the landing horizontally; 5 treads above and 7 below will be about right, remembering that the upper tread is the floor and therefore we figure 14 risers and 13 treads. In laying a rough floor strips should be nailed on the joists under the joints of the floor boards, to prevent dirt and air from having free passage. After the partitions are set and doors and windows hung the house is ready for occupancy. If the house is built according to the foregoing instructions it will be well worth siding and finishing outside and plastering inside. The house will last much longer if it is painted. I hope at some future time to describe the construction of various articles of furniture.

(Concluded.)

Working Overtime.

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REV. J. O. BUSWELL.

Rev. J. O. Buswell, who will conduct revival services at the College Chapel, commencing next Saturday at 3 p. m., and continuing to the 28th inst., is Superintendent of The Northland Bethany Missionary Association, a corporation having for its object the evangelization of Northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, where there are from 100,000 to 150,000 men in lumber camps, besides the large number of workers in the mining villages of that region. Any one who has read "Black Rock" or "The Man from Glengarry" (by Ralph Connor, himself a missionary among such scenes and to the same class of men) can get a good idea of the great need for earnest mission work in camp and mine, far removed from all civilizing or Christian influence. Mr. Buswell has proven himself eminently fitted for this special work, and we may expect earnest, cogent truth tempered by a great love for human souls in his presentation of the Gospel of Christ. Make your arrangements to hear this man of God, and take part in every meeting if at all possible.

LYCEUM LECTURE.

On Saturday night a very fair audience gathered at the Chapel to hear Dr. J. L. Parsons, of Indianapolis, Ind., deliver his lecture entitled "The New Thought." The tendency of "the new thought," according to Dr. Parsons, is to put the body or physical life in subjection to the spiritual or eternal life, so that instead of being so anxious about the affairs of everyday life we will be more concerned about the development of the soul. Dr. Parsons gave us many really good thoughts full of suggestions and calculated to do us good, but to the writer there was something important missing. It is true that if we habitually "think good thoughts" we will be good, but the trouble with the major portion of mankind is we lack the ability to "think good thoughts," because our hearts are bad; and as the doctor quoted, "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Before a man can "think good or pure thoughts," he must have a pure heart, and there is but one place where this pure heart can be secured, and that is at the foot of the cross, and this was the missing thought: And if Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the Spirit is life because of righteousness.—Romans 8: 10.

OBITUARY.

Willie Creed Lusk, of London, Ky., a former student at Berea, died Friday, Jan. 10, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington, aged 23 years. The immediate cause of death was traumatic inflammation of the brain resulting from an injury received several years ago by a fall from a horse in Berea. Willie was a bright young man, of good habits, and much respected. The burial was at London on Saturday evening.

"The most economical food is that which is both most healthful and cheapest."

A Fireman's Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and, after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. For sale at all drugstores. Price 50 cents.

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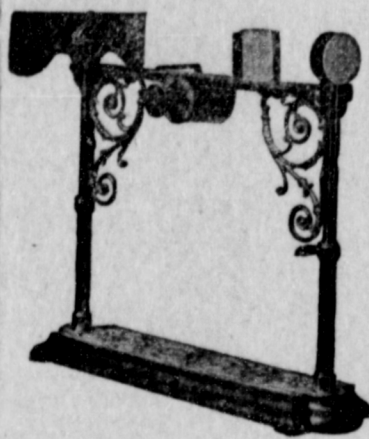
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Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.

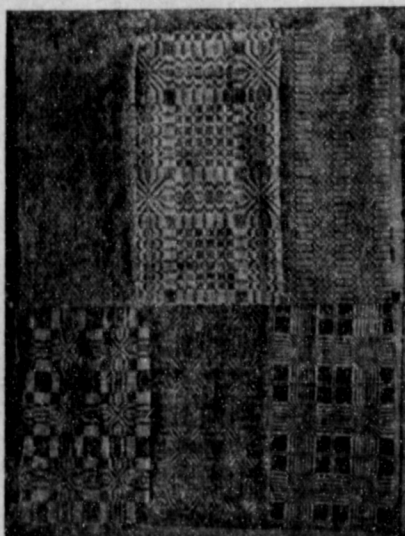
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DRINK IN GERMANY.

INCREASE IN ALCOHOLISM CAUSES GREAT ALARM THERE.

Stated That Young and Old Alike Are Now Turning to Rum—Startling Results of an Examination in a Boys' School.

The Society for the Supervision of Alcoholism has lately held a meeting at Breslau at which some disquieting statements were made by the speakers on the subject of the consumption of alcohol in Germany, says the Berlin correspondent of the London News. The question affects all classes, from the lowest to the highest. The poor drink gin and brandy, and those above them are no less addicted to the drink habit in other forms. With the students drinking has gradually become a regular sport, and the attitude among them toward it is fairly summed up in the song that hails the man who drinks most as king. This being so, one cannot help feeling that a step in the right direction is being made when the professors of the University of Breslau issue an appeal to the students to abstain from too much drink, which they declare brings ruin to body and soul. At the meeting itself the chairman of the Silesian society in the course of a long speech said:

"The time will come when the consumption of alcohol will be regarded as something uncivilized. The fight against it is a truly Christian work. The German empire spends £150,000,000 a year on drink and only £600,000,000 on food. The consumption per head of the population is about ten quarts of pure alcohol, or thirty quarts of gin, per year, or say five glasses of gin a day for every German man, woman or child. How much, then, falls to the man who drinks his full quantity?"

"How little the people care about the dangers of alcohol is seen by the state of things in upper Silesia. Among the working classes there when a child cries a sponge soaked with gin is stuck into its mouth. In this way the population are accustomed to drink from infancy. The suppression of alcohol would mean the solution of the social question and deal a heavy blow to tuberculosis."

The speaker went on to remark that the campaign against drink was unsuccessful because in Germany, as in England indeed, people are financially interested in it. The state itself derived tremendous revenues from methylated spirit and beer. Germany, moreover, had introduced alcohol into her colonies. Was it not dreadful that one-third of her imports into Togoland and one-seventh of those into German East Africa consisted of alcohol drink?

The military authorities had for a long time been endeavoring to put a stop to drinking, the speaker added. The late Emperor William as long ago as 1892 gave orders that the soldiers were to have coffee supplied to them instead of brandy, and on recruits being enrolled and reservists dismissed the sale of drink at the stations was strictly prohibited. Generals Count von Haseler and Von Lindequist had strictly prohibited the sale of brandy in all the canten in Lorraine and Hesse-Nassau. Moltke was a strict teetotaler and was one of the first members of the society. In the thirty soldiers' homes and in the similar institutions for sailors no alcoholic drinks were served. If officers gave their men a good example, drunkenness would disappear from the German army. At the recent maneuvers large quantities of tea were served to the troops, and the consumption of aerated waters was increasing in both army and navy, being manufactured on board his majesty's ships. On the Vineta in one year 74,000 bottles of such water had been made.

Great amusement was caused when the speaker quoted the reply of the war department of Bavaria to a question addressed to it on the subject of measures taken to remedy the drink evil among the Bavarian troops. Beer is drunk by the gallon in Bavaria, but the war office was able to reply that in the Bavarian army no abuse of alcohol existed, and therefore no measures were necessary such as those in question.

Out of 591 scholars examined in a large school in Leipzig only 134 were innocent of the taste of alcohol. Of 42, whose ages averaged seven years, 14 confessed to having been drunk, 24 to habitually tasting brandy and 17 to daily drinking.

No less than 12,000 persons are annually treated for delirium tremens, and one-fourth of the entire number of cases of lunacy in Germany are directly traceable to alcoholic liquor.

Alcohol in the Human System.

The Medical Record is of the opinion that while recent experiments have shown that alcohol is easily and abundantly oxidizable in the human body this fact does not entitle it to rank as a food, and still less can this supposition be entertained if it at the same time causes decomposition and destruction of living protoplasm. That alcohol does this cannot be doubted in our present knowledge of metabolic processes, and, this granted, it may be contended that a substance capable of destroying body tissue cannot at the same time serve to build up and replace the parts destroyed.

What Canadians Are Drinking.

The drink habits of Canadians are gradually changing, resulting in an increased consumption of beer and a decreased drinking of wine and liquors. During the past fiscal year Canadians consumed 4,737 gallons of beer per head as against 2,290 gallons in 1890. Since confederation the per capita consumption of beer has therefore more than doubled. This has been accompanied by a considerable decrease in the drinking of liquor.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

There is but one Jesus. He is alone with us, as was Luke with St. Paul. Rev. Stephen Innis, Roman Catholic, San Francisco.

Inciter Bad as Criminal.

I do not see why laws cannot be made to punish those who incite others to crime.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Presbyterian, Princeton, N. J.

Public Men.

There are some men who bring blemish upon party, but the vast majority of our public men are clean and pure.—Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Presbyterian, Washington.

Christian Nations Greatest.

It is no accident that the nations most reputed for evangelical Christianity are the mightiest nations of the world today.—Rev. C. Woelfkin, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Religious Comfort For the Old.

God delivers the old man from loneliness and is always with him, filling him with peace and happiness. Last of all, he delivers him from the fear of death.—Rev. Lucien Clark, Methodist, Washington.

God's Merciful Interference.

The great interferences of God in the affairs of this world are not made through wrath, but through mercy. His mightiest interference was at Calvary.—Dr. William J. Tucker, President Dartmouth College.

Good Manners.

Good manners mean purity, charity, self respect and respect for others, unselfishness, consideration, sincerity, sympathy and a reverence for God and for man as made in the image of God.—Bishop Doane, Episcopal, Albany.

Prayer and Holiness.

He who does not pray can never be holy. By prayer we hold communion with God, and this communion makes us like God. The more we pray the more do we become like God.—Rev. A. R. Holderby, Presbyterian, Atlanta.

Stony Ground Hearers.

Stony ground hearers are now numerous as ever, and preaching falls off to produce the desired effect because it is smothered by the cares of the world.—Dr. Isaac Newton Rendall, Methodist, President Lincoln University.

Cancer of Anarchism.

This is an age of surgery. I trust that our legislators will take the knife with a steady hand and cut this cancer out of the body politic. We want no half way work. It should be cut out till not a root is left.—Rev. J. D. Rankin, United Presbyterian, Denver.

Dynamic Power of Christianity.

Christianity is the power that has moved society since Jesus' time on earth. It is the dynamic force of nations and has unfolded to men their individual hopes for liberty, for justice, for happiness.—Rev. H. M. G. Huff, Episcopalian, Secretary Diocese of Pennsylvania.

But One Source of Light.

There is but one source of light. The tallow dip, the pine torch, the gas jet and the arc light are nothing but the rays of the sun buried and resurrected. All the spiritual light that brightens the pathway of life comes from the Sun of Righteousness.—Rev. Bruce Brown, Christian Church, Denver.

A New Reformation.

It is a new reformation through which we are passing, a reformation or refashioning of the old theology, not a new reformation, much less a mere destruction. It is a movement repeating on a large scale the reformation in the sixteenth century.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York.

Three Witnesses of God.

In establishing the kingdom of heaven among men and the outpouring upon them the spirit of truth God saw fit to establish for the cultivation of their lives three witnesses—namely, the church, the Scriptures and reason.—Rev. H. M. G. Huff, Secretary Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

The Fruit of the Spirit.

The fruit of the Spirit is peace, not the peace which comes of lying in the shade of life and chewing the cud of animal satisfaction, but peace through our Lord Jesus Christ, peace with God, peace with our best selves, peace with our neighbors and peace with our surroundings.—Rev. Dr. W. S. Fulton, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

Wishes and Purposes.

The origin of a wish is passing sentiment; of a purpose, conviction. A wish begets no practical activity; a purpose is utterly incompatible with indolence. A wish, at the utmost, may expand into a day dream or build some castles in the air. A noble purpose is usually linked with a bright, substantial hope. Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Man and Truth.

Man does not make truth; he discovers it. Before he came it was, and it will be after he has gone away. He can neither add to nor take from the realities of the world. Secure in the nature of things, the eternal affirmations abide unmoved by the storm and tempest of human doubt, unchanged by the dreamy calm of fate.—Rev. Dr. J. E. Roberts, Kansas City.

Theology.

We have had an unsentient theology and, by reaction, an irreligious science. We may have scientific theology and thus a religious science. Theology is shedding its skin and preparing to grow a new body, a natural theology. Theology is no longer regarded as an exact science of the divine mysteries, authoritative and final, God's word to man, but as a most inexact science, inexact necessarily in the grossly imperfect state of man's knowledge, full of errors and limitations of human speculation—man's thought concerning God. This is an emancipation in itself.—Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 19.

Text of the Lesson, Acts II, 37-47. Memory Verses, 37-39—Golden Text, Acts II, 47—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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37. "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" This was the cry of those who, having heard the gospel preached by Peter, were by the Spirit convinced of their sin, the sin of rejecting Christ. Compare the cry of Saul and of the jailer in chapters ix, 6; xvi, 30, when they, too, were convinced of sin. This is the work of the Holy Spirit, as the Lord Jesus said, "When He is come, He will convince the world of sin, because they believe not on Me" (John xvi, 8, 9). Peter in the power of the Spirit, or the Spirit through Peter, had preached Christ from Joel ii, P's. xvi and ex. It might be said that he gave a Bible reading from an exposition of these passages from the Old Testament.

38. There was only one thing for them to do, and that was to receive Him whom they had rejected and confess it by being baptized in His name, and they would thus receive the forgiveness of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit. They had thought that Jesus of Nazareth was an impostor and a deceiver, but they must change their mind about Him (that is repentance) and receive and honor Him as Israel's Messiah, the Christ of God, the only Saviour of sinners. See how Peter, by the Spirit, makes prominent the remission of sins, as Jesus had commanded in Luke xxiv, 47. The gospel that does not proclaim the forgiveness of sins is not the gospel of God concerning Jesus Christ, but another gospel concerning which Paul says, "Let the preacher be accursed" (Gal. i, 8, 9; II Cor. xi, 4).

39. Our Lord had said, "Him that cometh unto Me I will in nowise cast out" (John vi, 37), and He had prayed for the soldiers who nailed Him to the cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," and He had said to the penitent thief, "Today shalt thou be with Me in paradise" (Luke xxiii, 34, 43). So Peter encouraged them whom he had accused of killing Christ (verse 23) to turn to Him, that they might obtain His forgiveness. The call is to every one, however far off and dead in sin, to come, for Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and whosoever believeth in Him shall not be ashamed (I Tim. i, 15; Rom. ix, 33; x, 1).

40. As the Spirit gave him utterance he set before them the grace of God in Christ Jesus, urging them to come out from the unbelieving and show themselves for Christ. He did not expect that all who heard would believe, for he had been taught by the Lord Jesus that, while some seed would fall on good ground, some would also fall on the hard beaten ground, some on rocky and some on thorny soil.

41. Three thousand, or about that number, received Christ by receiving the truth concerning or by believing the testimony that Peter gave of Jesus Christ as the promised Messiah, who by the sacrifice of Himself made atonement for sin, who, having by Himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high (Heb. i, 3) and sent the Holy Spirit, who now brought these truths home to their hearts. Faith cometh by hearing the word of God, not by any enticing words of man's wisdom (Rom. x, 17; I Cor. i, 17; II, 4), and as the word of God is declared the spirit of God works. Unless God works nothing is accomplished, for even Christ could do nothing of Himself (John v, 30; viii, 28).

42, 43. This great gathering was, no doubt, one of the "greater works" of which Christ had spoken (John xiv, 12), and they proved their sincerity by continuing steadfastly in the doctrine, in fellowship and in prayer (John viii, 31). This was a genuine work of the Holy Spirit, a work of God in the name of the Lord Jesus, and through one of the weakest of earthly vessels; there was nothing of man in it. The wonders and signs were "the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following" (Mark xvi, 20). The great resurrection chapter concludes with the exhortation to be "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord" (I Cor. xv, 58), and it is our privilege to say with John, "Truly our fellowship is with the Father and with His Son Jesus Christ" (I John i, 3). "Fellowship" means in well doing" (Rom. ii, 7) is a very good summary of the believer's daily life.

44, 45. "And all that believed were together and had all things common." In this first gathering of the redeemed from among the Jews out of all nations (verse 5) the Spirit seems to have so fully controlled them that they manifested the spirit of their Lord and Master in so loving each other that they counted nothing their own, but wrought and lived that they might have to give to him that needed (Eph. iv, 28). The heaven, always suggestive of evil (Lev. xxiii, 16, 17), soon began to work and to appear, and all sought their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's. And many turned away and loved this present world or sought pre-eminence in the church instead of honoring Christ as pre-eminent in all things (Phil. ii, 21; I Tim. i, 15; II John 9; Col. i, 18).

46. "Continuing daily with one accord." Whether in the temple or at home, there was true fellowship and gladness and singleness of heart. They were servants of Christ indeed, doing the will of God from the heart, acceptable to God and approved of men (Eph. vi, 6; Rom. xiv, 18). This was not their manner of life one day in the week only, but every day by the grace of God. They were filled with and constantly manifesting these features of the kingdom—righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (Rom. xiv, 17), and God was glorified in them before the people.

47. "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." In the revised version the word "church" is omitted. In chapters v, 14; xi, 24, it is said that the believers were "added to the Lord." The church is the body of Christ, which began with these thousands of Jews and is still on its way toward completion, taking in all who will come from all nations. The Lord Himself is adding to Himself all who truly come to Him, but tares and wheat will grow together till the harvest, and only then shall it be seen who are the Lord's additions and who are men's. He Himself said, "Every plant which My Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up" (Matt. xv, 13). May all who read be indeed "trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He may be glorified" (Isa. lxv, 3), and greatly used by Him to bear much fruit to His glory.

THE SCHOOL.

THE PURPOSE AND VALUE OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Continued.)

In older countries there were two classes—the rulers and the ruled. The duty of the first was to command; of the second to obey. In this country we are all rulers. The boys of today will be the voters of to-morrow. They will make the laws and execute them; determine the economic policy of the nation, as well as the social and domestic questions of the people; in short they will make the nation whatever it is to be. Upon their training depends all of the success or failure of the future.

We have said that our fathers builded better than they knew. They no doubt had the main purpose full in view, but many valuable features which now obtain they could not foresee, and indeed in many instances these same features are not recognized by the people of to-day.

In conducting the affairs of their school the local school officers of the village or remote country district come face to face with public duty, in the conscientious performances of which they take an ever-increasing pride. They acquire an unselfish personal interest in the nation's prosperity, because they are participants in the struggle to make it prosperous. While contributing to a higher national life they are taking valuable lessons in self-government and in pure patriotism. These little school boards are so many nurseries of public spirit, through which the life pulse of the nation reaches to the extremities of the body politic, inculcating lessons of public responsibility, and thus connecting the members of the body to the great whole. We can hardly estimate the full value of our Public School System in cementing the union of the States.

Among the pupils there is no distinction but that achieved by personal merit. Family pride, superiority of social position, the pretensions of wealth are all dropped at the school-house door. All, without the distinction of family, race or creed, submit to the same rules and are set at the same tasks. Under what conditions could the principles of true manhood be better inculcated? What more efficient engine for the elevation of human nature can the world show?

It is in the public schools that all the qualities that go to make the respected citizen are developed by constant activity, while the meaner qualities are repressed. Habits of neatness and order and punctuality, respect for and obedience to properly constituted authority; and, at the same time, a manly self-respect and self-reliance, which will enable the future citizen to think and act wisely for himself, all result from the daily life of the public school-room.

Being obliged to depend upon his own exertions, the boy acquires a capacity for taking care of his own affairs. In constant rivalry with his fellows he learns to bear defeat without being disheartened, and to achieve victory without boasting. He grows strong by measuring his strength with that of his classmates, and he rejoices in his strength without disparagement to others. He learns to give direction and aim to his energies, and he works for definite ends.

Above all, though our school boy be poor, no notice is taken of his poverty. He accepts nothing in charity. He is the ward of the nation and he is proud to be, and to the nation he owes and gives his gratitude and love. Beyond this he is uplifted by the knowledge that for his own success he must depend upon his own efforts; and the road is as free and open to him as to the most favored boy in the land. The lessons learned continue to influence him in after life, and when he goes from the school-room to the wider field of activity it is with a firm step and a determination to succeed that characterizes the progressive and valuable citizen of a republic.

(Concluded.)

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THE HOME.

SOME ECONOMICAL, GOOD RECIPES.

Bean Soup.—Soak one cup of white beans over night; in the morning boil until quite tender; then rub through a colander, and add three pints of water and one quart of rich milk, two tablespoons of butter, three large potatoes chopped fine; season with cut parsley, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer about half an hour, and serve hot.

Bean Porridge.—Soak over night a quart of any kind of good beans, such as are used for baking; boil them the next morning in plenty of water until they begin to break in pieces, then drain, and add them to any good broth of fresh or salted meat, with a few slices of salted pork cut in dice. Cook and stir them often until they are all broken fine. This is a most nutritious soup to keep constantly on hand in winter, when milk is scarce; it is inexpensive, for the broth of all salted meats and "boiled dinners" can be used in preparing it. It is more easily digested than baked beans. Of this soup it was said in "olden times," "Bean porridge hot, bean porridge cold, bean porridge is the best when nine days old."

Cabbage Soup.—Cut a small cabbage in quarters; carefully take apart and wash; then chop finely. About half an hour before dinner add to it two quarts of stock or broth, in which meat has been boiled; let it boil until dinner time, when the cabbage will be done. Serve with toasted bread.

Potato Soup.—Slice six large potatoes and boil until tender; mash fine and rub through a colander. Water and all, into the soup kettle; add two quarts sweet milk. When it comes to the boil add to it small squares of toasted stale bread, or biscuit or crackers. Season to taste and serve hot.

Beef Pot Pie.—A good dinner which combines the needed varieties of foods in one dish, is a beef or mutton stew. Two pounds of cheap meat, neck of mutton, shin or round of beef, is enough for four to six people. Cut the meat in inch pieces, season with salt and pepper, and roll in flour. Put the bones in cold water and heat slowly; when boiling, put in the meat, already browned in a frying pan, with a little hot fat. Add one or two small onions sliced and fried in the fat if liked; a half cup of strained tomato gives it a nice flavor. Simmer an hour, then add a medium-sized carrot and turnip, cleaned and cut in half-inch squares; cook till the meat is tender; half an hour before serving, put in six potatoes, already pared, quartered and parboiled to draw out their strong juice. Taste and season more if liked, skim all fat from the top; ten minutes before dinner time put in the dumplings, and cook without removing the cover. The *Dumplings*: one pint of flour, half teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons baking powder, sifted together and mixed into a soft dough with one cup more or less of milk or water. Drop from the tip of the spoon into the boiling stew, cover closely, and in ten minutes take up on a hot platter or place around the platter on which the stew is served.

There is a vast amount of good food spoiled, as well as digestions forever ruined by hurried, careless cooking. You can much better afford to spend two or even three hours in preparing food for the mid-day meal than not. Quick meat dishes are slow but sure death. Partly-cooked cereals and pre-digested food preparations are bonanzas to the dentist and doctor. Twice-cooked meats may be economical in one sense but as a matter of fact they are an abomination. Better learn to cater, know how much you need for a meal, prepare that well and never mind about the left overs—better give them to the chickens for egg timber.—Ed.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE HOG, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Discussion.

G. W. GLICK: Cooper's sheep dip will exterminate lice on any of our domestic animals. I have a trough about three feet long, 18 inches deep; mix a sufficient quantity of the sheep dip, with cold water, but have warm in winter; take pig by the legs and dip him in, but so as not to get the solution in his mouth or eyes. One application will rid the pig of lice. Every farmer ought to keep this sheep dip. I think it will cure mange.

MR. WHITE: Do you think it can be used as a spray?

G. W. GLICK: Any way that will destroy the nits.

W. J. BAILEY: I have tried the experiment of the gentleman who has just read the paper. I used a little spraying pump, same as in spraying trees or washing buggies. You don't have to catch the pig. Simply spray him. It is a great deal cheaper.

MR. BELSHAW: It was my intention, before I wrote this paper, to try and give the people some idea of the hog cholera from my point of view; it takes in a large field. The first thing you will have to learn about hog cholera is that this swine fever is the foundation for most ailments hogs are subject to. There is a certain line of diseases that, if it were not for this swine fever, would not come. Professor Tyndall in 1884 said: "Is it possible that some of our common diseases have become virulent diseases? Will lice kill hogs?" I find it so. There are many other diseases of the blood which I have found out in my study on this subject. For instance, I call one black cholera. I have never read of it becoming virulent in this State. Still, I get from an Irishman that this disease killed the hogs in Ireland by the hundreds. There are several diseases that exist that, when once started, go on and become independent diseases and kill hogs. Hog cholera is a combination of different diseases, and if you want to reduce the destruction caused by it you will have to study one disease after another.

(Concluded.)

One of the first requirements in the hog business is range. That range needs fences. What we need first, even before hogs, is not only pens in which to keep them but pastures in which they can help to keep themselves; not a prairie-grass tract nor weed patch, but a substantial tame-grass pasture with plenty of water and shade. The age of small, dry-lot hog pens is past. The present low prices necessitate cheap production; thus range and green pasture are of vast importance.

It is a recognized fact that spring is best time for farrowing, but with proper shelter and extra care pigs may be successfully raised during the latter part of the winter. If a pig is started in February, by the time he is old enough to wean pasture and warm weather will be on hand, so that he can be turned out to hustle for himself and with very little grain be brought through the summer, and a short, crowding feed would start him to market without ever seeing much cold weather. I do not wish to be understood that winter pigs are preferable, but only recommend such numbers as we can care for handily.

BUY AND BUILD.—Treasurer Osborne has several fine building lots in different parts of the town for sale cheap to persons who desire to build and make a home in Berea.

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Had To Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had Consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup or Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at all drugstores.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Malcolm Kirk," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," etc. Copyright, 1901, in U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

Edward sitting up in a corner of the gallery that night several times put his face in his hands, but the enticement of the play was on him in all its alluring attractiveness, and the glare and glitter and brilliancy of it all led his soul on in ways that he knew well enough were ways of evil and only evil. It was not so much anything distinctively and positively indecent or vile that fascinated him in the play. If it had been too broad and too coarse, it would have repelled him. It was the suggestive nature of it that roused his evil physical passions. It was the outward display of vice in all its apparent intoxication of the senses that was so delicately successful in hiding from him the real horror underneath. It was this that drew him on and dragged him down irresistibly. Outwardly the chains that bound him were festooned with smiling flowers. But the grim strength of them was the strength of dull, hard, cruel fetters, the same that in every age have held captive even stronger souls than his.

When he went to his room that night, he found that an invitation to take dinner next day with one of the professors had been dropped into the letter box on the door.

The professor was one of the new men who had just begun a few weeks before the holidays. Edward did not know him well, although he had been doing laboratory work under him since his arrival.

As he went over to the house next day at the time announced he had a feeling of self reproach come over him suddenly that he had neglected Freeda late. He was going out to a Christmas dinner, and Freeda—he had not been to see her for several days. His shame was keen as he thought of the reason why he had avoided her. For several nights he had really been seeing and hearing things that he very well knew he would not want her to know. With a conscience that really tormented him he was ushered into the house, where the professor greeted him kindly and took his somber, awkward silence for nothing more than the ordinary embarrassment of a young man unaccustomed to society.

There were a half dozen students who had been left stranded in the building through the holidays, on whom the professor and his wife had taken compassion and for whom they had evidently exerted themselves to entertain in as bright and cheerful a fashion as possible. Before dinner was announced Edward had forgotten Freeda, for awhile at least, and when he went out with the rest he had recovered something of his natural manner.

The professor's wife had said something to him as he was seated by her, and he had answered just as the company had taken their seats. She paused a minute, smiling at some part of Edward's reply, and then rang the bell.

Edward sat facing the door leading into the kitchen, and as it opened he was startled by the appearance of Freeda. Their eyes met, and Freeda reddened, but instantly recovered, and in a quiet, self composed manner she began the serving of the table.

"You will have some of the soup, Mr. Blake," the professor's wife smiled as she turned toward Edward, who sat there in great confusion, a great tumult going on in him from several causes. The professor's wife was a happy, careless young woman, who laughingly said she never could remember names and never tried to.

"Mr. Blake," said Edward.

"Blake," repeated the professor's wife, smiling. Then she caught the look on Edward's face, and her quick glance went over to Freeda, who was standing opposite. "Blake! Why, that's the name of—"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Edward bluntly. "I didn't know—I—you see—we have been here only a little while—and your sister—only applied a few days ago for the place. She—it's quite a common thing for the college girls to work out this way, isn't it?"

Edward's hostess was trying to make the best of an embarrassing situation as she noted the evident embarrassment of the young man. But she mistook the cause of his feeling. His mind was tossed with conflicting emotions. He had too much sense, thanks to his home training, to feel ashamed at the sight of Freeda in the capacity of a servant. He had always been proud of labor and saw no disgrace in any honest form of it. But what was troubling him now was the thought that for two weeks he had been squander-

ing his earnings to indulge his new born passion for the cheap shows of a theater while Freeda was voluntarily taking up the burden of this new service in order to relieve the people on the little farm at home.

As the dinner went on the torture of his situation grew upon him until he would have been glad if by any means he could escape. The food choked him. He answered with difficulty the kind inquiries of his hostess and tried to reply to her often repeated attempts to explain how stupid she must have been not to have known that it was his sister that was working for her. The other students knew Freeda, but nothing the first sight of her they made nothing of the fact, as it was not uncommon in Hope college for the girls to do as Freeda was doing.

But as long as he lives in this world Edward Blake will remember the event of that Christmas dinner. The professor's wife never knew what was the cause of the evident trouble in the awkward boy seated by her. She finally gave up the attempt to amuse or entertain him and directed her efforts to the student on the other side of her. And Edward sat through the different courses, angry and ashamed and self reproachful. His slow and generally unemotional nature when once fairly aroused was a volcano. The very fact of his stubborn love of exact truth added to his sense of dishonor as he confronted his recent yielding to a physical temptation in the attendance on the theater with what he knew he ought to have done. Every time Freeda came in he had a fresh smiting of conscience with conduct. He wanted to see Freeda and have a talk with her, and at the same time he knew that he had not yet fought out the battle of his temptation and was not able to face the calm, pure life that he had always loved in her.

At last the dinner was over, and the company went into the parlor. A storm was beginning outside. The snow which had threatened all the morning came at last with a rising wind that promised before night to develop into a gale.

Edward was so thoroughly disturbed by his convictions that he begged to be excused and stammered some awkward apology for going so soon. As he went out into the hall and then opened the outer door into the storm door Freeda came in from another entrance opening on the dining room.

She spoke quietly, but with a good deal of feeling.

"Ned, I don't want you to go away without speaking to me. Are you angry?"

"Not at you," replied Edward. But as he spoke he could not look her in the face as he used to do.

"You are not well, Ned," Freeda spoke quietly. "You are having some trouble."

"I'll tell you some time, not now," he replied, and after a moment's hesitation he abruptly opened the door and went out.

He started toward his room, but when he reached the steps of Rankin



He was startled by the appearance of Freeda.

hall he continued on past the building and went out upon the campus. He crossed it and took a familiar path that led down past the clubhouse and then out upon the main street that led to the city.

Once out there by the big gates of the college grounds he paused again and then went down into the city. He walked deliberately and as if he were going to keep some previous engagement.

Soon he was in the midst of the street traffic down in the center of the town. On account of its being Christmas day the stores were mostly closed, but the crowds on the sidewalks seemed larger than usual. He walked on steadily until he came to the front of what had grown to be familiar to him in a very brief time—the arched entrance leading up to the box office of the principal theater of Raynor.

A great crowd was streaming slowly up toward the floor entrance. But Edward stopped outside and stared with peculiar earnestness at the two billboards, one on each side of the doorway facing the sidewalk.

The pictures were such as might be seen in almost any city where cheap theatrical representations are common. They were neither worse nor better than scores of others similar to them which had appeared there regularly for years. The wonder was, of course, that pictures of that character could appear in any Christian city of this country and be allowed by Christian people to remain a constant temptation and menace to the purity of young life.

It was characteristic of Edward's stubborn nature that, once having determined on his course, he was resolved to test his purposes by once more thrusting himself into the very midst of his temptations as if he would make one final defiance of the worst they could do. He mechanically but deliberately went up to the side entrance

and bought the cheapest gallery ticket to the matinee that was sold. With this ticket in his hand he went around to the gallery door where he had gone so often and stood there a minute. Then he quietly walked out upon the sidewalk and turned his face toward the college, tearing the ticket into pieces as he climbed the hill.

He was glad it was storming harder. The wind had changed, and it came tearing down the hill, flinging billows of fine snow upward. Edward reached the top of the hill and entered the college gate with a feeling of exultation that was partly the result of what he had just experienced and partly the result of his physical contest with the storm.

He went at once to his room and kindled his fire, which had gone out. He then went to his table and wrote a long letter to his mother, telling her the whole story of his temptation and his final resolve to break with the whole evil. More than once he laid his pen down and rose to pace the floor. He was entirely alone in the building. The storm had risen now to a majestic height and roared over the hill, a perfect anthem of power. He went to the window and back again to the table and finally finished the letter and thoughtfully folded it, put it in the envelope, addressed, sealed and stamped it, ready for delivery.

Then feeling still high in him the emotion that demanded more action he put on his overcoat and went out again. Should he go to Freeda? He wanted to unburden himself to her, and he would have gone if she had still been in the ladies' hall. But it was growing late now, and he shrank back from going to see her in her new surroundings. And there was also even yet a timidity in his thought, even of her, that made him willing to wait a little while.

So he went on down into the city again, carrying his letter with him, which he put into one of the down town boxes, where it would be taken out by the carrier that night some time, and after looking into the shop windows on one of the streets where even yet a few confectionery stores and restaurants were open he started back again for his room.

By this time it was past sundown, and the storm was at its height. As he came up to the steps of Rankin hall he noticed a light in the room. He suddenly remembered that Willis had said that he might return on Christmas day in order to take part in some private theatricals given by the society men in one of the houses of a member who lived in Raynor.

"I ought to tell him all about it, I suppose," Edward muttered to himself down at the foot of the steps. And the thought almost upset him again. He was ready to make a clean breast of it to his mother. He had already done so, and it had lifted a load from his heart. He was going to tell Freeda, and he knew that she would understand him and love him none the less. But his roommate was another person. The two incidents of the paper route and the football team had undoubtedly given Willis a feeling of great respect for his roommate. There was no longer any doubt in Edward's mind that Willis had a deep and honest esteem for him founded on the thought he had of his moral character. If now he should frankly disclose to him the facts connected with his recent experience, what would become of that respect which Edward felt he prized at this moment more than anything else? Would he ever again have any influence over Willis? Would it do any good to say anything about it?

But then Edward knew that in spite of his efforts to conceal his visits to one of Willis' society friends had recognized him there and might speak of it any time. Should he wait for a knowledge of it to come to Willis through others and so give his roommate the suspicion that all along he had tried to give an impression for moral uprightness which he did not possess? After all it was not a trifling matter, Edward said to himself as he stood irresolutely on the steps. He knew very well that he had escaped a deadly peril, one of the blackest bells that ever engulfed a young man, and even yet he trembled at the thought of what he had lost, of the wrong he had wrought upon his imagination and his memory.

He went on up the stairs slowly, shaking off some of the snow from his coat and entered his room.

The minute he entered Willis, who was trying on a costume of some sort that he had evidently just pulled out of his dressing case, turned around and said heartily: "Merry Christmas, old man! Old Santa Claus," he added as he noted Edward's snow covered form. "See here what my mother sent you for a little Christmas present." He reached down into his dressing case and pulled out a box done up in tissue paper. "Oh, open it, man, and it won't hurt you. Mother was bound to send it."

Edward fumbled at the package and finally opened it to discover a watch and chain. He silently laid them on his table and looked at them.

"It's all right," exclaimed Willis, laughing. "I told mother about your old turnip, that can't keep time any more than a pumpkin pie, and she insisted on my bringing you this. It won't be polite at all for you to refuse. Not good form in the society we move in, and mother will never forgive you if you don't take it. Oh, I cracked you up all the time I was home. Told mother all about the paper route business and the football affair, and I tell you she couldn't be more grateful if I had rooms with a clergyman and a Sunday school superintendent and a policeman all together to keep me going straight, and the fact is, ohum," continued Willis, with a kind look that made Edward glad as he thought of his past record, "it

does me good to get back. I'm not your sort much, but it's a tonic for me to have you around, and one of these days when you get me converted I'll do you credit. What sort of a time have you had since I've been gone? Must have been a relief to you to get rid of me awhile, I guess. But, honest ginger, I'm awful glad to see you. You do me good!"

Edward had not said a word yet. In fact, he wasn't able to. Willis rattled on at such a rate. But when Willis paused his wide awake, good natured face smiling carelessly toward his roommate, Edward said in a voice that trembled some, "I've got something to tell you that may change your opinion of me."

"Eh?" said Willis in surprise. He turned and looked more closely at his chum. The storm outside roared steadily over the hall as the two young men, both grave now, stood facing each other.

CHAPTER IV.

As Edward began to tell Willis the story of those two weeks and the effect of his experience on his character Willis grew more and more embarrassed, and finally he assumed a posture of attempted indifference, as he stood by the table, that did not deceive Edward in the least; for, even in the suppressed excitement of his confession, he could not help noticing that Willis was deeply moved. Just how he would take the matter was entirely unknown to Edward, but he doggedly kept on with his story, not attempting to conceal or slur any part of it, making it a disclosure of a real fall in moral conduct, such as it actually had been. To his great relief as he neared the end of his confession he felt consciously freer and happier. No matter how Willis might take it, he was not sorry that he had told him. It was a burden off his soul, and the future, whatever that might be, lay clear before him.

When he paused, Willis, who had not attempted to interrupt or ask any questions, turned abruptly around and walked into his bedroom. He was gone several minutes, and Edward took it as a bad sign. Finally he came out, went up to his table and rather clumsily began arranging a few books that lay in a disordered heap there.

"What did you want to tell me anything about it for?" at last he said, in a tone that Edward interpreted to mean more or less irritation on Willis' part.

Edward explained his reasons, and Willis evidently understood them. He was silent awhile and then said, with a short laugh, "Wonder what mother would think of this?"

Edward shrank as if from a blow, but he did not attempt to say anything. After another pause Willis went over to the window and muttered something about its being too stormy to go out to the theatricals.

Then he turned around and looked at Edward strangely.

"Suppose I should do a little confessing on my side," he said in a tone that sounded to Edward almost mocking if not sneering. "What you've been through isn't a circumstance. Oh, pshaw! What's the use of being so awfully solemn about it? Of course I don't mind saying, Blake, that you've upset me some. I put you down as a kind of freshman saint, and I was beginning—Oh, well, what difference does it make? I don't see that you've done anything so awful. Why, I go to those shows right along, and I don't see that they hurt my moral character any. Can't spoil a rotten apple, eh? That's what you're thinking."

"No," replied Edward painfully; "I'm not thinking about you. I'm thinking more about what your mother—"

"I'll never tell her," interrupted Willis hastily. And then as he saw that Edward did not mean that he added: "Mother always used to take me to the theater when I was a boy. I don't suppose we noticed things that seemed a little out of place to you. Regular theater goes take certain kinds of conversation and certain situations for granted. They don't expect anything else."

Edward did not reply to this, and finally Willis slowly came over to where Edward was standing and deliberately held out his hand. As he spoke Edward remembered long afterward when other events came on to dull the memory of this scene that his roommate had never before exhibited so much real feeling.

"I don't believe, Blake, that another man in college would have done what you've done. I'm so much worse in the way of actual moral looseness than you ever dreamed of being that I would be a fool to think you had gone down very deep. Why, you're a regular saint yet compared with me and lots of the other fellows. I want to tell you I don't think any the worse of you for telling me. I'd thought a good deal worse of you if you'd kept still and let some one else do the telling. You needn't worry about me. I understand all right."

Edward never said a word as he shook Willis' hand. He was still in the valley of humiliation, and while Preston's frank statement relieved him of part of his feeling, he still felt too humble and sober over it all to make any promises for the future or ask his roommate to show any more confidence in him until time should prove that he was worthy of it.

The whole affair left both of them more thoughtful. There was this difference: Edward's thoughtfulness staid with him as days went by. Willis was apparently the same careless, happy-go-lucky fellow next day that he had always been. Only, Edward had again seen his deeper life and knew that it was there in spite of appearances.

So with the beginning of the new year Edward Blake, college student, faced new possibilities. He did not even make any resolutions. He simply faced a white page, and without definitely saying that he would or would

not do certain things he felt hopeful. When, the afternoon of the next day, he had gone to see Freeda and had told her all about it, and she had received it all as he knew she would, he came back to his room simply saying to himself that he needed to learn a great deal and that he ought to have enough sense to know what his college education was for.

He was not a church member, and he had never called himself a Christian. He had, however, always believed in prayer, and on that night following his talk with Freeda he prayed before he went to sleep, and his prayer took the definite form of asking that he might find honest employment enough so that Freeda could go back into the hall. He could not make himself realize that it was the right thing for her to be working her way through. It was all right for a boy, but a girl was different.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by S. E. WELCH, JR.

Necessary Expenses for Twelve Weeks' School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

To pay the first day:	HOWARD	LADIES
School (Incidental Fee)	\$4.50	\$4.50
Ex-Hospital Fee	25	25
penses (Books, etc., about)	2.00	2.00
General Deposit	1.00	1.00
Room (stove, table, etc.)	2.00	2.50
Fuel and oil	2.50	3.00
Rent of Laundry	50	50
First Month's Board	5.00	5.00
Living Expenses	17.25	18.75
To pay during the term:		
Laundry	1.50	1.50
Beginning 2d Mo. Board	5.00	5.00
Beginning 3d Mo. Board	5.00	5.00
	28.75	28.75
Gen'l Deposit returned	1.00	1.00
Total Expense, 12 Weeks	27.75	27.75

For those below A Grammar deduct the \$2 for books, and \$1 from incidental fee, making the total only \$24.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$21.75, if classed below A Grammar.

Fuel is 50 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.

Two rooms for housekeeping, with stoves, etc., can usually be rented for from \$4 to \$6 a term.

The price of a big calf, a little tan-bark, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—JOEL DEMONT, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

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DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

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Louisville and St. Louis

Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Pullman Buffet Sleepers on Night Trains. For rates and further information, address

L. J. IRWIN, G. P. A. LOUISVILLE, KY.

You Know That

you may not be here to-morrow
If so what would your wife do?
Think of it. Would she have
enough to live on?
Give your uncertain life a definite and certain value. Take one of the New Perfection Policies of

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

and avoid all possibility of Misfortune, misery and poverty your wife would have to endure should you be taken from her.

J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent,
State Bank and Trust Bldg.,
Richmond, Ky.,

W. H. PORTER, District Agent
Berea Banking Company,
Berea, Ky.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.
THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.
The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS.
8 Union Sq. N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga.,
St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY

SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 14,

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.50 @ \$3.25
Butchers.....	3.65 @ 5.25
Shippers.....	4.85 @ 5.60
CALVES—Choice.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Large Common.....	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Common.....	4.35 @ 6.10
Fair, good light.....	6.20 @ 6.40
Packing.....	5.60 @ 5.95
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Common to fair.....	2.00 @ 3.15
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	5.25 @ 5.65
Common to fair.....	4.50 @ 5.15

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	92
CORN—No. 2 mixed New	68 @ 69
OATS—No. 2.....	49 @ 50
RYE—No. 2.....	70 @ 71
WHEAT—Winter patent.....	3.90 @ 4.15
" fancy.....	3.65 @ 3.75
" Family.....	3.10 @ 3.35
MILL FEED.....	21.00 @ 24.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	13.50 @ 14.00
" No. 2.....	11.50 @ 12.00
" No. 1 Clover.....	10.50 @ 11.00
" No. 2.....	9.50 @ 9.50

POULTRY—	
Springs per lb.....	8 1/2
Heavy hens.....	7 1/2
Roosters.....	4
Turkey hens.....	8 1/2
Spring Turkeys.....	9
Ducks.....	7
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	28 @ 30
" Goose.....	

HIDES—Wet salted.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
" No 1 dry salt.....	9 @ 10
" Bull.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
" Sheep skins.....	40 @ 50

TALLOW—Prime city.....	6 @ 6 1/2
" Country.....	5 1/2 @ 6

WOOL—Unwashed.....	
medium combing.....	17 @ 18
Washed long.....	22 @ 23
Tub washed.....	22 @ 23

FEATHERS—	
Geese, new nearly white.....	44
" gray to average.....	38 @ 42
Duck, colored to white.....	28 @ 35
Chicken, white no 4 1/2 lbs.....	12 @ 15
Turkey, body dry.....	

Buckley's Arnica Salve is a de-
finitely world-wide fame for many
cures. It surpasses any other salve
in lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts,
Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons,
Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever
Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions;
Infallible for Piles. Cure guar-
anteed. Only 25c at all drugstores.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. C. Coyle is on the sick list.
Miss Nannie Bales is sick at her home.
Walter Hill is back from Hamilton, Ohio.

Miss Alcott, of Covington, has entered school here.
Mr. Joseph Davids, of Lexington, is visiting friends here.

John W. Cope is back from Ohio, and will be in school again.

Miss Ida Azbill, of Louisville, is here on a visit to relatives.

Dr. Poynts and Wm. Fish, of Paint Lick, were in town Saturday.

W. T. Mehaffey is preparing to erect a dwelling on his new lot.

Two new store buildings are in course of erection on Depot street.

Young Mr. Caywood, who has been at the hospital ill from pneumonia, is nearly well.

Noah May, Frank Porter, and other popular students, are among the recent arrivals.

Mrs. J. C. Fox, of Toledo, O., is visiting her daughter, Miss Adelaide, at Narrow Gap.

The "Auburn" carried a large group of students to spend Saturday at the home of Mr. Jim Moore.

Mason Anglin, of Clear Creek, was in town Friday and took out with him a new buggy and harness.

Brother Hogan preached in the Christian Church at Wildie last Sunday, and reports a good time.

The new Geometry class is starting out well, large numbers and great enthusiasm, under Prof. Carnahan.

Charlie Parker had his right hand seriously hurt at Sparks Mill, Monday, necessitating the amputation of the forefinger.

Miss Almy, who has been for two weeks at the hospital, under treatment for neuritis, is on the fair road to recovery.

Miss S. E. Adams, a trained nurse from the Provident Hospital in Chicago, visited her sister, Mrs. Ada Adams Brown, in Berea last week.

All praying people are asked to remember the protracted meetings at the Chapel at 3 and 7 p. m., beginning Saturday and closing Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The trustees of the colored school district of Berea had better put a curb around the open well on the school lot. A lawsuit for damage to life is not unlikely.

Drs. Cornelius and Lusk were called to Lexington, on Thursday, to see Willie Lusk, who was very ill at St. Joseph's hospital, where he died Friday at 8 a. m.

Improvements on our streets in various parts of the town are making rapid progress under the picks and shovels of the students. The gas lamps in front of the Chapel are much appreciated.

Everyone should take the opportunity to hear Brother Buswell, the evangelist, at the Chapel, where he speaks at 3 and 7 p. m. daily from Saturday, Jan. 18, to Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Chas. Meininger, a prominent manufacturer at Cincinnati, O., visited the College Tuesday. Mr. Meininger attended the lecture in the evening and expressed himself as delighted with what he saw and heard.

J. Carl Fay, a graduate of Berea, '99, who has been assistant in the chemical laboratory at Cornell, is compelled to go to Shelby, N. C., for his health. Ernest W. Todd, of Berea, '97, takes Mr. Fay's place at Cornell.

Last Saturday was the anniversary of the death of John G. Fee, and President Frost devoted the Chapel period on Monday to an appropriate account of his life and character. Next week we will publish a short historical sketch of Brother Fee.

Buy some nails and repair your hog pen. Vengeance is after stray swine. There has been some complaint that there has been discrimination in em-pounding stray stock. If one man's hogs are taken up another man's hogs allowed at large why vengeance will turn from pursuing the swine and pursue the parties at fault. Let there be no fear or favor in this matter.

The Tuesday lecture of Jan. 7 was illustrated by a stereopticon, and was one of the most powerful temperance addresses ever heard in Berea. It was greatly enjoyed by the students. The lecture on Jan. 14 was a special one, the young women and young men meeting by themselves. The young men were addressed by several teachers on the use of tobacco, the proper way of settling points of honor without fighting, and on social purity.

Correspondence.

Garrard County.

Maupintown.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilcox, a fine girl.
Mr. James Hall, of this place, has purchased a small farm near Wallace-ton, and is expecting to move to it in the spring.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Maxbury died at their home on Jan. 7.

Misses Mattie and Lizzie Lewis were the guests of Mrs. L. S. Miller Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. S. Blythe, of Richmond, filled his regular appointment here last Sunday and Sunday night.

Wm. Maupio, Sr., lost two valuable horses last week; the disease unknown.

Rev. R. D. Emore, of this place, conducted a funeral service at the schoolhouse last Tuesday, and preached a very touching sermon.

Mrs. Bettie Jonigans is very sick. Mrs. Eliza Miller has been visiting relatives at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. Wilson Howard, of this place, has bought several crops of tobacco. Owing to the cold weather tobacco stripping is somewhat retarded.

Jackson County.

Kirby Knob.
Brother Hogan preaches at this place Jan. 26.

David Garrett and Wm. Rucker have moved to Bobtown.

The meetings closed at the lower church with two additions, Misses Agnes Rucker and Ethel Jones.

About fifty indictments last week at court.

There is a subscription school at Clover Bottom schoolhouse, Miss Bessie Hays, teacher.

Miss Mary J. Baker is here on business this week.

The Sunday school at this place is still progressing, though others around are adjoining till more favorable weather.

Brother J. G. Parsons passed through Thursday, en route for Drip Rock.

Charles and Laura Click, James Durham and Curtis Hudson gave homefolks a visit Friday, Saturday and Sunday. They have returned to school.

James Hatfield intends to return to Drip Rock this week to finish a job of hauling timber.

W. J. Daugherty has sold his timber and is making plans to go to the West next fall.

Rockcastle County.

Disputana.
We are having nice winter weather at this writing.

Eva, the oldest child of John Recktor, died a few days ago.

Messrs. Jeff Garrett and William Anglin went to Richmond Monday. Bert Williams, of Fairland, Ill., is visiting friends on Clear Creek.

We were not surprised to hear of the marriage of Mr. P. P. Reynolds to Miss Mattie Schoonover.

Mason Anglin, Equire James Reynolds and William Anglin went to Berea Thursday.

Miss Sallie Anglin, who spent two weeks with her father, has returned to her home in Newman, Ill.

Mason County.

Maysville.
The new board of education was organized recently. Everybody seems to be well pleased with the new members.

By invitation of the principal and faculty the Mason county teachers contemplate going to Augusta on the fourth Saturday. An elaborate program will be rendered, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

Miss Carrie Mason, of the East End, continues ill from asthma. Mrs. Mollie Nelson, who has been indisposed with pulmonary rheumatism, is a great deal better.

Miss Nannie Wood left this week to attend Wilberforce College.

Examinations of the city schools will be held the last week in this month.

The Old Maids' Convention, given at the Scott's Chapel under the supervision of Mrs. F. Talbott, was quite a success. The way the participants acquitted themselves reflected great credit upon their instructor.

William Brown, who has been visiting his mother and friends, returned to Dayton, O., where he is pursuing a lucrative business.

Madison County.

College Hill.

Mrs. Ann Grinstead is quite ill from a complication of diseases.

Mrs. Florence Chambers remains on the sick list.

E. C. Grinstead has rented a house. We know what that means.

George Huguey is well pleased with the farm he bought of H. K. Woosley.

Mr. Jacob Laine and Miss Anna, his sister, entertained quite a crowd of young folks last Thursday night.

H. A. Laine, his wife and sister attended the State Teachers' Association during the holidays at Lexington.

It is reported that Benjamin Chennault and Miss Mary J. Keene were married that Monday in Richmond. May they live long and prosper.

Cattle and hog traders are on the move in this part of the county. Hogs are very scarce, and sell readily at 54 cents per lb.

MADISON COUNTY.

The robbers of the post office at Speedwell are not yet caught.

Oil has been discovered on the farm of Thomas Bogie, near College Hill.

The bridge over Paint Lick is unfinished, and the people are justly incensed.

The renovation of the court-house at Richmond is about complete—so it is said.

L. P. Adams, late secretary of Judge Million, has accepted the local editorship of *The Pantograph*.

Dr. J. L. Frazee, of Richmond, has been appointed a member of the Local Board of Health for Madison county.

Former County Judge Million has taken the Gibson Livery Stable, and will carry on the livery business at that stand.

The Board of Supervisors will be ready to hear complaints from those whose taxes have been raised in about a week.

County Superintendent Wagers has just received the money to pay all the teachers of the county the balance due them for last year's services.

The County Board of Supervisors is at work on the books of Former Assessor Thomas Curry. It will take two weeks or more to complete the audit.

Hon. Curtis F. Burnam is suffering from an attack of lumbago, and will probably not be able to attend this session of the Legislature. Major Burnam is State Senator, representing the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, and is the oldest member of the General Assembly, being in his eighty-fifth year.

The Semi-Weekly Register, of Richmond, has changed hands. Captain Rock, the former editor, being succeeded by Mr. Clyde Hart, late foreman of the *Climax*, and Mr. T. Hood Little. Mr. Little is editor and Mr. Hart, manager. Messrs. Little and Hart are young men of energy and push and are well calculated to succeed with *The Register*. Our best wishes go out to the new management.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. "What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE POST OFFICE OFFICIALS at WASHINGTON, D. C., have JUST RULED that a subscription to any publication, entered as second class matter, MUST BE DISCONTINUED when the time for which it is PAID IN ADVANCE has expired.

This means that all who are in arrears to THE CITIZEN must pay up, and in advance or we will be compelled to STOP THE PAPER, or else we will have to double the price in order to pay the extra postage which would be one cent on every paper, or just two cents more a year for mailing than we charge you for THE CITIZEN.

DON'T DELAY. Look at your paper and see what date you are paid up to, and then send enough money to pay up arrears, and a year ahead.

JOHN DODWELL,
Manager of
THE CITIZEN.

HORROR IN A TUNNEL.

Express Crashes Into a Standing Passenger Train.

LONG LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

Over Forty Persons Were Crushed, Fifteen Being Killed Outright and a Number Probably Fatally Hurt. Responsibility For the Disaster and the Horrifying Scenes.

New York, Jan. 9.—In the New York Central railroad tunnel that burrows under Park avenue, this city, 15 passengers were killed and twice that number were injured when two trains collided. It was a rear-end collision between a South Norwalk local that ran in over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and was halted by block signals at the southern entrance of the tunnel, and a White Plain local that came by the Harlem branch of the New York Central. The wreck occurred at an hour the train was crowded by suburbanites. Most of the death, injury and damage was wrought by the engine of the White Plains train, which plunged into the rear car of the motionless train and was driven through to the middle of the car, smashing the seats and furnishings and splitting the sides as it moved forward. The victims either were mangled in the mass of wreckage carried on the pilot, crushed in the space between the boiler and sides or scalded by steam, which came hissing from broken pipes and cylinders.

Within a few minutes the work of rescue, marked by heroism and sacrifice, began. Alarms that brought every available ambulance in the city, with police reserves and firemen, were sounded at once. With police, firemen and surgeons came a score of volunteer physicians and half a dozen clergymen. Ladders were run down the tunnel airshafts and the firemen and police attacked the debris with ropes and axes. Passengers already had railed and were trying to release those imprisoned in the debris. Many heroic deeds and thrilling scenes attended the work of rescue.

Residents of New Rochelle, a suburb, contributed the largest number to the casualty list, because the rear car of the South Norwalk local was reserved for them and was kept locked until the train reached that place. William Leys, one of the dead, was general manager of the dry goods firm of B. Altman & Company of this city, and was prominent in commercial circles. A. M. Perrin was second vice president of the Union Bag and Paper company, and was equally well known. H. G. Diamond, who was killed, was assistant general manager of the American Bridge company. E. F. Walten was a well known broker of New York. It is feared the roster of the dead may be extended, as some of the injured are in a serious condition.

To Place the Blame.

New York, Jan. 13.—Two more persons have died from injuries sustained in the tunnel disaster, making 17 deaths in all. A coroner's jury has been impaneled and a thorough investigation of the disaster will be made.

Switch Open.

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 9.—A rear-end collision on the Monongahela division of the Baltimore and Ohio road near Shinnston resulted in the serious injury of six persons and wrecking of two engines and a mail and baggage car. All of the injured were taken to the Clarksburg hospital. An open switch was the cause of the accident, it being left open after a freight had sidetracked for the passenger, which came along at high speed and crashed into the freight with the above result.

Cold-Blooded Affair.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—Daniel Carbo slashed David Myllmaki with a pocket knife several times, almost decapitating him. Both were Finns and lumberjacks. They were seated in a saloon, when Carbo pressed Myllmaki's head down on a table and slashed at the back of his neck. When Myllmaki started to run Carbo caught him, pushed him against the bar and cut into his neck, severing the windpipe. Myllmaki fell dead. There had been no quarrel. Carbo may be insane.

Forgery Charged.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 14.—J. P. Withers, who was, until Dec. 31, president of the American National bank of this city, was arrested by a deputy United States marshal at Kansas City on the charge of forgery, which, it is stated, aggregates \$37,000.

Destructive Fire.

Mount Vernon, Tex., Jan. 11.—Fire destroyed the Shield and the Hill hotels and six business houses. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, of which \$30,000 falls on Kaplan & Brother, dry goods. Total insurance, about \$35,000.

Village Fire.

Wellston, O., Jan. 9.—Fire started in South Wellston at the home of Solomon Townsend, destroying two residences, a photograph gallery and a grocery store, with a total loss estimated at \$15,000.

Fired His Clothing.

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Emory Szocs, a Hungarian, saturated his clothing with kerosene oil at his home here and set fire to his coat. He was so badly burned that he died in a few hours.

Strike Off.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 10.—The boiler makers' strike on the Chesapeake and Ohio was declared off. Strikers at Huntington, Hinton and Russell will resume work.

INAUGURAL EXERCISES

Governor Nash Enters Upon His Second Term.

A GALA DAY IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Grand Army Veterans, the Ohio Militia and Uniformed Clubs and Societies Participate in the Parade. Public Reception, the Address of Governor Nash and Other Features.

Columbus, O., Jan. 13.—Thousands of persons from many points in the state were attracted to this city today, to participate in or to witness the elaborate exercises incident to the inauguration of Hon. George K. Nash as governor of Ohio for a second term. His induction into office was a brilliant event, and not a slip marred the harmony of the occasion. The arrangements were under the direction of committees appointed by the Columbus Board of Trade, and the governor, a long resident of Columbus, was tendered a complimentary inaugural.

The overshadowing feature of the day was the inaugural parade. Thousands of persons participated, and the line of march was thronged with enthusiastic spectators. In the parade were several companies of soldiers from the United States barracks in this city, the state militia, Grand Army veterans and heroes of the Spanish-American war, uniformed political clubs, civic societies, appropriate floats, and numerous brass bands. The exercises in the grounds of the Capitol were solemn and impressive, and advantage was taken of the occasion to informally dedicate the new state building, which adjoins the Capitol on the east. The weather was cool and the streets covered with a light coat of snow.

At 11:45 the joint committee of the house and senate escorted Governor Nash into the rotunda of the Capitol. The place was crowded almost to suffocation. The Fourth Regiment band rendered the musical selections. J. Y. Bassell, of the Columbus board of trade executive committee called the assembly to order and Rev. J. F. Stagle of Waverly offered prayer, after which the Columbus Republican Glee club sang Keller's American hymn. Hon. H. C. Laylin, secretary of state, presented the commission to Governor Nash, after which the oath of office was administered by one of the judges of the supreme court. Governor Nash then delivered his inaugural address, which was a model for brevity. The governor said he had but one ambition—to show his appreciation of the people who had honored him by being their faithful servant during the next two years.

The parade formed in the vicinity of Broad, Fourth and Third street, and moved promptly at 1 p. m. The line of march was down Third street to Mound, west on Mound to High, north on High to Spruce in the vicinity of North market, counter-marched on High to Broad and east on Broad to Fourth street, where it disbanded. General H. A. Axline was grand marshal of the day.

Governor Nash tendered a reception at the Capitol to the small army of state officials and their families, members of the general assembly and to the general public.

Ohio Soldier Executed.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 14.—Phineas Foutz, the Zanesville soldier whose execution in the Philippines is announced by the war department, was 21 years old and an orphan boy, who led a model life before he entered the army in the war with Spain. While a member of the Tenth Ohio regiment at Camp Meade, in 1898, he was subject to homesickness, and his comrades declare he was irrational at times. A strong fight was made for clemency by his former comrades, former Adjutant General Axline and Surgeon General Brush of Governor Nash's staff, but Secretary Root held that there was no excuse for clemency and recommended that the sentence be carried out. Foutz was executed for the murder of a Filipino girl.

Bank Suspend.

Cleveland, Jan. 11.—The Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings company made an assignment to Frank H. Ginn, an attorney, whose bond was fixed at \$250,000. A branch of the institution at 2800 Euclid avenue was closed simultaneously with the downtown bank. Henry A. Everett of the Everett-Moore syndicate is named as a director of the company. It is stated that the bank carried about \$120,000 in the securities of the Detroit and Toledo line, which recently passed into the hands of receivers. As a result of the financial embarrassment of the Everett-Moore syndicate it was understood the bank found it impossible to realize upon these securities.

Discharged Employee's Dead.

Springfield, O., Jan. 7.—John G. Sadler, 50, the superintendent and general manager of the Springfield Foundry company and the Indianapolis Frog & Switch company, was shot and instantly killed by an employee who had recently been discharged. The murderer is now in the hands of the police. He is John W. Kenney, a moulder, who has recently made threats of taking not only Sadler's life, but that of John Cox, another moulder who was employed at the place. Sadler for years was a prominent factor in the labor circles in this city.